

"The Time Is Critical, and the Response Must Be Complete."—President Wilson

Nurses Needed To Help Check Grip Epidemic

Health Department Issues Call as 4,596 New Cases Are Found

215 Deaths in Day; Week's Total 1,972

Dr. Copeland Says Peak Has Been Passed for Manhattan District

Every man or woman in New York who has had any sort of practical experience in the care of the sick is urged by the Department of Health to volunteer as a nurse during the epidemic of Spanish influenza. The mortality is spreading and 4,596 new cases were reported yesterday, as compared with 4,293 the day before. Deaths totaled 215, as against 183 reported on Friday. During the week there were 1,972 deaths.

In a call for volunteer nurses the Department of Health announced that the city would pay for such services. There are not nearly enough trained nurses available. In some instances entire families are ill in bed and need for and unable even to get food.

The Nurses' Emergency Council is planning to meet this phase of the situation by distributing liquid food. "Liquid food is served only to those families," said Miss Lillian Wald, chairman of the council, "in which every person is down with the disease or else where because of the illness of one or more members it is impossible for the family to provide the patients with suitable food."

Automobiles are needed. Any one willing to loan a car should communicate with the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, 389 Fifth Avenue, where the headquarters of the Nurses Emergency Council have been established.

Experience Not Necessary
"There is no limit to the number of women needed to help out in this emergency," Miss Wald said. "We want women whether or not they have had any training in the care of the sick. The only qualifications are willingness and courage."

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, said yesterday that he believed the peak of the infection had been passed in Manhattan, but that for Brooklyn the worst is still to come. There was a slight improvement yesterday in the pneumonia epidemic. The daily mortality cases numbered 572, as compared with 584 the day before.

Dr. Copeland yesterday replied to the charges made by one of his predecessors, Dr. John T. Black, State Health Commissioner, that he was a "goldwater" in his methods. Dr. Goldwater, condemned in outspoken fashion, the methods employed by the health department in combating the epidemic. He said that there was a radical change every susceptible person in New York would fall a victim. He also alleged that the Board of Health has shown a manifest desire to keep statistics down so that people would think the situation was not as bad as it is.

Copeland Defends Policy
"We have had the advice of really eminent men, experts in public health, with the endorsement of national experts like Chapin, Hurty, Rosenau and Welch, and the approval of our own Academy of Medicine, through its able committee on public health," said Dr. Copeland.

"We can go on very well if some lesser light seeks publicity. Whatever this man, or any other citizen, proposes, provided it appears to the staff of the Department of Health and our advisers, will be adopted. The figures of the Department of Health are those furnished by the medical profession of New York City, and we can assure that the profession has been in its vigilance and its duty to the community to the extent allowed. We have by our statement of the situation a 2 per cent of the population is the extent of the present serious epidemic."

New Rules Are Issued.
Late yesterday Dr. Copeland issued a set of preventive and curative measures calculated to aid in suppressing the malady. The preventive measures are:

"Keep away from the cougher, sneezer or spitter who does not use a handkerchief; care should be taken to keep out of crowds wherever possible. Don't use dishes or towels which have been used by others until they have been washed in boiling water. Don't put your lips against the telephone mouthpiece, and don't put your mouth or nose in any other way in contact with the rest of the family. Keep in the fresh air and sunlight as much as possible, but wear sufficient clothing to keep warm. Sleep in a well-ventilated room under plenty of bed clothes. Walk instead of using the street-car or subway whenever your journey is a short one. Be temperate in eating and observe the ordinary rules of hygiene. Wash your hands and face immediately upon reaching your home, and change your clothes if possible before mingling with the rest of the family."

The curative measures follow:
"Go to bed on the first indication of illness and call a doctor. The sick person should have a room by himself. Care should be taken to have the sick person cough, sneeze or expectorate in gauze, which should be burned at once. Persons handling this gauze should wash their hands after each attention. Patient medicines should be avoided. The patient's room should be kept well ventilated; care should be taken that no draft strikes him. Visitors should be kept from the sick room. The patient should remain in bed long enough after the fever in influenza has subsided so that he will be in no danger of an attack of pneumonia. There will be a morning session of the Emergency Advisory Committee, which represents business interests, labor organizations, hospitals, pub-

"Tough Toney," Bowery Bad Man, Dead, to Rest in Osborne Family Lot

Former Warden Pays Debt of Gratitude to Ex-Convict Who Once Escaped Sing Sing and Returned Voluntarily to Aid "The Boss"

By John J. Leary, Jr.

"Tough Toney" Mareno, the first convict in the long history of Sing Sing prison to escape and return voluntarily, is dead. His body was cremated at Fresh Pond Friday and his ashes were taken yesterday to Auburn, N. Y., there to rest in the family plot of Thomas Mott Osborne by the side of "Canada Blackie," who, with Mr. Osborne, was one of the founders of the Mutual Welfare League.

In death, as in life, affairs did not break well with Toney. Committed to the Metropolitan Hospital in August, in the last stages of tuberculosis, he died in that institution three weeks ago. Since that time the body has been in the morgue awaiting a claimant, and was about to be sent to Potter's Field when Martin Loonan, executive head of the Welfare League Association, learned of his death. Notice came to him through the return of a letter he had sent to Toney, the envelope bearing the one word "dead."

Inquiry then showed that the notices sent the nearest friends of the deceased—Toney had few—had miscarried. Mr. Loonan got into touch with Thomas Mott Osborne, now a lieutenant in the prison, and learned that Toney had been in the prison in the last stages of his illness, and that he had been in the prison in the last stages of his illness, and that he had been in the prison in the last stages of his illness.

A Picturesque Character
Toney's death closes the career of one of the picturesque characters of the "Bowery" that was in the days described in Charley Hoyt's famous song. It was a life lived in those days, but it never failed to sit up and take notice when word came down the line that "Tough Toney" was on the way back.

Others, not on Toney's bad book, but likely to attract his attention from the fact that they ran status or other games of chance, which Toney might pick up into his head to hold up, beat him by it by closing up and staying closed until word came that all was clear.

A dozen years ago Toney was convicted for a job of this kind. It was said, a job of which he was innocent, though he admitted frankly that he had escaped punishment for many a similar job. On conviction he received a long sentence in Sing Sing, and those whose unlawful business he was won't to levy assessments on breathed easier.

Osborne Reformed Him
Toney had served most of his sentence when Thomas Mott Osborne went to Sing Sing prison as warden—nearly four years ago—with his new system of prison management, a system that did not at the time appeal to many convicts of the type of Toney. Toney was one of those who was in sincere doubt whether the new warden was merely "a nut" or a reformer with some scheme that might be of use to him.

Not that he fought the change. On the contrary, he took to the new thing like partisanship. That he was converted was manifested a few weeks later when, breaking an oath he had taken to avenge himself upon a fellow convict who had cut his cheek, he called the feud off and shook hands with the man he had promised to get square with.

"He's all off," he told the chap, "and I'm not going to do anything to him. Osborne. He's a regular guy and on the level. We've got to work with him."

Heity agencies, the medical profession and other groups.

Connecticut Now Has 70,000 Cases of Spanish Influenza

NEW LONDON, Oct. 12.—There are now 70,000 cases of Spanish influenza in Connecticut, Dr. John T. Black, State Health Commissioner, said today. "Population considered," he said, "this state is suffering to a greater extent than Massachusetts, where 150,000 cases have been reported. In Connecticut, the epidemic is assisting in combating the epidemic, while we have but ten here."

Some towns in the state are hopelessly in the grip of the epidemic. Colchester has 2,000 cases, more than 50 per cent of the population. Cases in other places, as recorded with the state board, are: Middletown, 4,000; New Britain, 4,200; Waterbury, 4,200; Meriden, 3,100; Wallingford, 1,500; Willimantic, 3,100; Meriden, 2,200, and Stonington, 1,800.

The ten Federal physicians have been doing heroic service. Dr. R. R. Sayres has covered 800 miles of territory by automobile during the last week. Yesterday he reported the existence of 500 cases in Waterbury, from which place there had been no previous report. There are now 1,000 cases in Bristol.

Influenza Epidemic Past Crest at Some Points

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Although reports from parts of the United States to the Public Health Service today show the influenza epidemic as spreading, there were signs in Boston and other Massachusetts communities that the disease has passed its crest. It was held significant, as these points are the first at which the epidemic got a foothold after coming across the Atlantic.

Cases are now appearing in South Dakota, and in Minnesota and other Western states the disease is widespread.

SHOPS AND THINGS

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Wars for democracy go on. And Cuba, a subject nation in the eyes of the world twenty years ago, buys a linen chest from the United States for its new, modern Palacio Presidencial at Havana.

The thousands of pieces of snowy nappery in the windows of McCutcheon's store challenge the grimly staring war trophies across the way. It is something more than mere gratitude or sentiment which induced the Cuban Republic to purchase its household linens from us. The conflict overseas has made it impossible to obtain linens in the large stock necessary.

While acknowledging the international character of the collection, which is made of the finest Irish linens, woven in a pattern made famous long ago in ancient Damascus, and enhanced with lace from Italian looms, one finds a trace of growing American interest in finer industry engraved on the corners of most of the pieces in the collection in the delicately embroidered Cuban coat of arms.

Once French fingers could have fashioned the insignia of state upon the six-yard banquet cloths, the napkins, dollies and guest towels. But the same immigration which furnished us unskilled labor in quantity has produced enough workers in the art of the needle to enable us to compete successfully with foreign skill.

Warden His Only Father.
"He was the only father I ever had," so the note said in substance. Discovery that Toney had "lamed" created consternation in the prison. His fellow convicts, loyal supporters of Osborne to a man, feared for the life of his escape on Mr. Osborne's case, then in the courts. It was, they agreed, a black eye for prison reform and a reflection on Dr. George S. Kirchwey, who was temporarily filling Mr. Osborne's place.

This was the feeling, too, of Osborne's friends among the ex-convicts on the outside. To them the word was flashed that Toney must be found and sent back. For the first time in the criminal history of New York, ex-convicts and convicts were seeking to return to prison a man who had successfully negotiated a getaway.

Two of the former found Toney in a room not far from the Municipal Building. He had new clothing, several hundred dollars and a big touring car at his disposal. These he got from friends and relatives. He also had—but of that later.

The two ex-convicts, Dick Richards and Harry Bolaskey, secretary valet to Mr. Osborne, told him he should go back.

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"I'm going back," he said, "and you want to keep your hands off." Soon after his return to the prison Governor Whitman granted him a full pardon, partly on recognition of his voluntary return and the good effect it had had upon prisoners generally, and because he was found to have tuberculosis. He had, as it were, made capital out of his return to the prison circles and done much to sustain discipline, and it was felt that he had earned a chance to win back his health outside prison walls or at least, died free of them.

Now that he is dead, part of the story of his escape that was kept secret by the few of his friends who shared it at the time can be told. Toney was a man who was on him when located, he also had two revolvers, one an enormous navy weapon fitted with a Maxim silencer, the other a police gun. He procured the silencer, the latter to destroy public official whom he blamed for Osborne's troubles and a former prison official whom he accused of treachery to "the boss."

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Epidemic Affects Draft

Spanish influenza has resulted in minor congestion of the draft machinery of the city, causing, in addition to the postponement of departures of quotas to training camps, the deferring of hundreds of physical examinations. Many boards in Brooklyn and Manhattan were forced to notify registrants of September 12 who had been called for examination that their examination had been postponed indefinitely. Several of the boards have been closed entirely.

The Coast Defence, it was announced yesterday, is prepared to accept, either for the officers' school or for general service, 10,000 registrants to be specially inducted into service. The men are to be used to man the giant guns in France, and must be qualified physically for overseas service.

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HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

PRICE ADVANTAGES

Reward Early Holiday Shoppers

Huge Stocks of Gift & Practical Merchandise

From Which You May Select All Kinds of Useful Gifts

THE FOLLOWING FOR BOTH MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Gleaming Table Silver

Of Excellent Plated Qualities

Possessing delightful simplicity and distinctiveness of design. The fact that these articles are specially priced is just one more advantage to be gained by early holiday shoppers.

FRUIT BOWLS
Rogers silver plate—handsome grape border designs, gilt centres—our reg. \$5.97.....**3.95**
Finer to **17.95**

FLOWER BASKETS
Beautiful pierced designs—value \$9.95.....**7.95**

TEA SETS
Consisting of four pieces—fine quality silver plate—new artistic designs—our reg. \$12.95.....**8.97**

BREAD TRAYS
Rogers and Sheffield silver plate, tasteful designs—our reg. \$5.95.....**4.95**

SILVER-PLATED SERVING PIECES
Gravy ladles, berry spoons, pie and cake servers, cold meat forks, and many others—our reg. .75.....**.50**

Dainty Lingerie Nightdresses

In styles you'll like, and showing a fluency pleasing to fastidious women. Prices very special.

NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC NIGHT DRESSES—round or square neck—trimming of lace and embroidery—our reg. \$1.48.....**1.28**

NIGHT DRESSES in various styles—high, round or V neck—yokes of fancy laces, tucking and embroidery—ribbon run—long or short sleeves—value \$1.94.....**1.68**

NAINSOOK NIGHT DRESSES—dainty yokes of fine laces in a number of different styles—value \$2.68.....**1.94**

NIGHT DRESSES OF FINE NAINSOOKS—elaborately trimmed—yokes of Val. lace, combined with medallions of fine embroidery and ribbon rosettes—value \$3.28.....**2.68**

PHILIPPINE NIGHT DRESSES—exquisite hand-embroidered floral patterns and fine scalloped edge—eyelets, ribbon run—value \$3.28.....**2.68**

EXQUISITE NIGHT DRESSES—entire yokes and sleeves of fine laces and tucking, with insets of silk embroidery and medallions—trimming of satin bows—value \$4.94.....**3.94**

NIGHT DRESSES—handsomely trimmed—Empire styles—dainty lace yokes in pointed designs—ribbon run—shirring at waist—value \$6.00.....**4.94**

It unrolled many vistas ahead. What's the line of Browning's . . . "And the need of a world of men for me?" It couldn't have been the same sex in his day!

TO THE half dozen New York stores which opened overseas service departments last April, after the government had forbidden the sending of parcels to soldiers, the event was merely another phase of service rendered on demand. But this time they found that the public was not only satisfied with the service, but was grateful and appreciative as well. Having stormed without result with impassability of the censored and military regulations, it began to realize just what it meant to have an actual personal world-wide representative to look after one's interests.

Outwardly the overseas department in Wanamaker's, Gimbel's, Loeser's and other stores is a prosaic place of tables and catalogues and young women filling in blanks as in a mail order house. Really it is the spot where store and customer come into closest human contact. There are no economic distinctions here. Every class of customer patronizes it, from the one who leaves a standing order for cigarettes or prawns or lobsters to be delivered in the trenches, to the one who spends her last cent for a set of knitted woolen garments for her boy.

The mechanics of the overseas department are simple. An order is left and the store transmits it by mail to its London or Paris agents. The goods are bought abroad, usually in London, which is now the cheaper market. Then they are shipped to military authorities; and, after munitions, food and the regular mail have been cleared away, the packages are allowed the use of the transportation facilities. In this way the purpose of the government, which is to save tonnage, is accomplished, and at the same time one is enabled to keep in touch with one's own who is in service.

The system is working unusually smoothly, although there is no guarantee of delivery. From Wanamaker's one order went to the trenches, followed its soldier-consignee to a base hospital, missed him there and turned up one day in Illinois, where he had been invalided home.

The overseas service is not a remunerative one. Its maintenance demands a great deal of time and service. But it has awakened the public and strengthened the personal bond which it is now the aim of every merchant to create between himself and his customers.

Winter Apparel

—FOR— Women and Misses

These suits and dresses owe much of their smartness and value to their particular appropriateness for the needs of to-day's woman, who demands of her costumes that they be not only modish, but practical and moderate in price as well.

SUITS
The Suit illustrated is a very choice model in velour. The picture tells the tale of its newness and originality and shows you the clever little pocket in front, the double-breasted effect and smartly cut line of the coat. A sash belt starting at the sides ties gracefully in the back. The trimming is nutria. Colors: Pekin